# Registered Education Savings Plan Your Contributions and Grants 



While a post-secondary education is an invaluable personal asset, it is expensive to acquire. The good news is that Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) has significantly enhanced the Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) rules. In addition to the tax advantages, there are increased savings limits and the Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG) - a program that deposits up to $\$ 500$ per year directly into your child's RESP. To obtain the maximum benefit from an RESP and the CESG, it makes sense to start your savings program early. At BMO Nesbitt Burns we can help you determine the best way to finance your child's education and work with you to develop a savings program that will help meet your education savings goals.

Your RESP contributions are not tax deductible nor are they considered taxable when withdrawn. The main reason for contributing to an RESP is that all of the investment income generated compounds on a tax-deferred basis. Since RESPs may be in existence for many years (up to 35 years), the tax-deferred compounding of income can result in substantial growth in the plan. When the income and CESG are paid out for education expenses,
called Education Assistance Payments (EAPs), the funds are taxed in the student's hands and not the subscriber's (i.e. the individual who made the contribution).

## Contributions

You may contribute a lifetime maximum of \$50,000 per beneficiary. From 1996 to 2006, annual and lifetime RESP contribution limits per beneficiary were $\$ 4,000$ and $\$ 42,000$ respectively. However in 2007, the lifetime contribution limit was raised to $\$ 50,000$ and the annual contribution limit was eliminated. The number of years that contributions can be made is 31 years. There is no minimum annual contribution limit that you must make.

## Canada Education Savings Grant

The CESG was introduced to help ensure that students will have enough money to fund a higher education. Under the program, the Government of Canada pays a grant of 20 per cent of annual contributions to a maximum of $\$ 500$ per beneficiary ( $\$ 1,000$ in CESGs if there is unused grant room from a previous year) into the RESP.

When an RESP contribution is made, the government will pay a grant based on the child's available CESG contribution room. The grant is calculated as the lesser of:

- 20 per cent of the RESP contribution amount;
- 20 per cent of available CESG contribution room; or
- \$1,000 (20 per cent of $\$ 5,000$ if there is unused grant room from a previous year).

Children born after 1997 are eligible for CESGs totalling $\$ 7,200$. The following chart shows the benefit of using an RESP to save for your child's
education and the additional benefit provided by the CESG.


If you are in a 46 per cent tax bracket and invested \$2,000 per year at eight per cent for 18 years inside an RESP, you would accumulate $\$ 80,893$ versus only $\$ 55,106$ if the $\$ 2,000$ was invested outside an RESP. If the RESP received the CESG each year, the RESP would be worth a total of $\$ 97,071$ after 18 years. By combining the benefits of an RESP and the CESG you could accumulate over 76 per cent more money than saving for your child's education outside an RESP.

## Multiple Beneficiaries

Assume a total of \$8,000 of CESG was paid into a family plan with two beneficiaries ( $\$ 4,000$ of CESG received for each beneficiary). If only one beneficiary pursues post-secondary education, $\$ 7,200$ of grant money can be paid to that beneficiary even if the beneficiary only earned $\$ 4,000$ in grants. The remaining $\$ 800$ would have to be repaid to the government. However, only the CESGs would have to be repaid, not the income earned on the CESG.

## Contributions and the CESG

Beginning in 1998, regardless of whether or not they have an RESP, every child under age 18 who is a Canadian resident will accumulate $\$ 400$ (between 1998 to 2006) and $\$ 500$ (from 2007 going forward) of CESG contribution room. Unused CESG contribution room is carried forward and used when RESP contributions are made in future years.

| Year | RESP <br> Contribution | Actual CESG <br> Paid to the <br> RESP | CESG Room <br> Available at <br> Year End |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 1,000$ | $\$ 1,900$ |
| 2008 | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 1,000$ | $\$ 1,400$ |
| 2009 | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 1,000$ | $\$ 900$ |
| 2010 | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 1,000$ | $\$ 400$ |
| 2011 | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 900$ | $\$ 0$ |
| 2012 | $\$ 5,000$ | $\$ 500$ | $\$ 0$ |

For example, a father has a daughter who was born in 2001 and he does not open an RESP for her until the year 2007 when she is six. The child will have $\$ 2,900$ ( $\$ 400$ for each year from 2001-2006 and $\$ 500$ for 2007) of CESG contribution room available. If the father contributes $\$ 5,000$ to an RESP for his daughter in 2007, a CESG of \$1,000 ( 20 per cent $\mathrm{x} \$ 5,000$ ) will be paid into the plan. The child will still have $\$ 1,900$ ( $\$ 2,900$ minus $\$ 1,000$ ) of CESG contribution room available that can be carried forward for use in a future year. If the father then contributes $\$ 5,000$ to the RESP in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, additional CESGs of $\$ 1,000$ will be paid into the plan each year until 2011 when only $\$ 900$ will be paid. Since there would be no more CESG contribution room carried forward into 2011, even if the father contributes $\$ 5,000$ in 2012, the CESG payment would be only $\$ 500$.

While unused CESG contribution room may be carried forward for use in future years, RESP contributions made in one year that exceed the available CESG contribution room cannot be carried forward and applied to a future year. For example, if the subscriber makes a $\$ 3,000$ RESP contribution this year and the child has $\$ 2,000$ of available CESG contribution room, a $\$ 500(\$ 2,500$ x 20 percent) CESG payment will be paid into the plan. Next year, if a $\$ 1,500$ RESP contribution is made, a CESG of $\$ 300$ ( $\$ 1,500 \times 20$ per cent) will be paid into the plan. The extra $\$ 1,000$ contributed to the RESP in the prior year cannot be carried forward to help qualify for the full CESG payment in a future year.

## Enhanced Benefits for RESPs

## Canada Learning Bond

Government of Canada has introduced a Canada Learning Bond (CLB) for children born after December 31, 2003 in families entitled to the National Child Benefit (NCB) supplement for their child. The CLB is a grant that is paid into the child's RESP. It consists of an initial sum of \$500 and for subsequent years, annual payments of $\$ 100$ for up to 15 years for each year the family is entitled to the NCB supplement for the child.

## Enhanced CESG

The 20 percent CESG may be increased to 30 percent on the first $\$ 500$ contribution for families with less than approximately $\$ 81,000$ of annual income and to 40 percent for families with less than approximately $\$ 40,000$ of annual income (the annual income amounts are adjusted yearly based on the rate of inflation).

## Alberta Centennial Education Savings Plan

The province of Alberta has introduced the Alberta Centennial Education Savings Plan that provides for a grant to all children born in Alberta on or after January 1, 2005, to be used to open an RESP. The grant provides for $\$ 500$ in the year of birth with additional \$100 grants available to those children at ages eight, eleven, and fourteen.

## Quebec Education Savings Incentive

Each year, an RESP account can receive an amount equal to $10 \%$ of the net contributions paid into it over the course of a year, up to a maximum of $\$ 250$. To help low-income families, an increase of up to $\$ 50$ per year, calculated on the basis of family income, may be added to the basic amount.

Under the Quebec Education Savings Incentive, a single beneficiary cannot be granted more than $\$ 3,600$ for all of the RESPs of which the child is beneficiary.

Please contact your BMO Nesbitt Burns Investment Advisor for more information and strategies to effectively develop a child's education savings plan.

